

University Missourian

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INFLUENCE OF PRINTING.

The printed page took the Bible from the priests and gave it to the people; took government from the lords and gave it to the commons. Thus it destroyed the power of two estates; strengthened a third estate; and created a fourth estate. Today all the world's a school and the readers of the printed page are pupils.

The introduction of printing resulted in a new era of learning and literature. It brought humanity into closer fellowship, and broadened learning by making it more universal. By educating the common class, the distinction between the two classes was lessened and the direct result of this was a higher plane of civilization and culture.

With the invention of printing the world received one of its most potent civilizing agents. Learning, once the possession of the rich, clergy and nobility alone, has now become, through the medium of printing, open to all. This one result of printing has proved it an enduring stimulus to civilization.

Probably no one thing has played a greater part in the progress of our civilization than printing, by means of which one generation has handed down to the next the results of its endeavors as a foundation upon which to build.

Printing has been in turn the soldier, statesman, and preacher of the Universe. It freed the masses from their oppressors, taught them self government, and explained to them the doctrine of the brotherhood of man.

The art of printing has done more for the uplift of mankind than any of the other arts or sciences, for through this medium all of the arts and sciences have been preserved and promoted, and information upon all subjects is made available to practically everyone.

With the invention of printing, in the fifteenth century, began the real progress of the civilization, and culture, and knowledge of the world. The progress of civilization in the four hundred years of printed ideas, has advanced and spread more than in all the thousands of years preceding.

The organization of the Illinois club at the University of Missouri is an important step in the right direction. More such clubs should be organized. They promote not only the interests of the University of Missouri in the various states, but they also promote the social relations of the students already here.

NO POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

There must be no politics in our schools, for they are too much a part of our national life and civilization to be made the plaything of political factions. They belong to all the people. Any influence that allies them with one side or another in partisan politics detracts from their value for developing the individual student for useful service.

A school that exists for itself alone and studies all questions simply from the standpoint of self-aggrandizement is unworthy of State support. Impartial discussion of social and governmental problems is a proper part of school work; though a certain degree of aloofness from political questions of the day must be maintained. Especially must the students and teachers take care that no particular favor to either faction is shown, either by speech or through the publications.

If the schools obtain the ardent support of one faction they may expect the corresponding disparagement of the other. But more than that, they would lose the undivided support, financial and moral, of the people. Once let schools become dependent upon political aid, and their broadening and uplifting influence would be lost or seriously impaired. Our system of education would then no longer be productive of individual usefulness or good citizenship, but instead would merely serve the ends of demagogues and machine politicians.

WABASH—PAST AND PRESENT.

The Wabash station at Columbia is confessedly inadequate and unsanitary. The Wabash rolling stock on the Columbia branch is admittedly filthy, disreputable and insufficient. The Wabash thus far declines to remedy these conditions.

Some improvement came of the Wabash train service when competition threatened loss of traffic. Some improvement came of the Wabash track when investigation by the state board of railway commissioners took place and expensive damage cases resulted from accidents on the branch road.

Surely it will not be necessary to invoke the law or loss of traffic to get safe, clean, respectable rolling stock on the Wabash branch and to secure a station at Columbia that is sanitary and adequate.

Why is it that Missouri does not allow the state executive to succeed himself? The president may be his own successor. Are the people of Missouri less trustful than the nation as a whole? Or is it the confidence of the people in any man who may become president misplaced?

BE A BOOSTER.

If you want to make your enemy many friends, start a terrific scandal about him. If the dog is being licked hard enough someone will pull him out. But if the under dog has never chewed any other dog's ear off, you can easily ruin him by any little tale you care to circulate. Even indifferent people are eager for choice bits of gossip. But don't be eager. By your attention or silence you can do your part in boosting the boy up the hill. That boy's misfortune is that he was caught and the others were not. Treat him as a social outcast and you make him a social outcast. But treat him like you would expect to be treated and you make a man out of him. He has all the qualifications that are necessary to make him a valuable citizen. The boy's life is in his future. Forget his past.

This is the working formulae of the Juvenile court. The Juvenile judge doesn't lay particular stress on the question. What made you do it, but he sees to it that the boy's temptations are lessened. The boy stands judged in the light of his future conduct. "Save the boy" does not apply to the small boy only, but also to his big brother. He needs boosting more than the little chap.

For those who believe the world is growing better, it is gratifying to notice how rapidly the number of college bred men is increasing. Formerly only those in the professions attended college, but now men in every walk of life attend college and become leaders in their communities.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

- Oct. 17. Football—Missouri vs. Iowa. Debate—Union Literary Society, Academic Hall, at 7 p. m.
- Oct. 18. Lecture in University Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., on "A Fast Young Man."
- Oct. 24. Football—Missouri vs. Westminster.
- Oct. 28. Meeting of Executive Board, p. m., Academic Hall.
- Oct. 30. International Symphony Club, Missouri Auditorium.
- Oct. 31. Football—Missouri vs. Ames.
- Nov. 14. Football—Missouri vs. Washington.
- Nov. 19. Lecture by George Z. T. Sweeney, auditorium.
- Dec. 4. Lecture by John T. McCutcheon, auditorium.
- Dec. 18. Lecture by Lorado Taft, auditorium.

THANKS!

J. C. Snyder, two-mile runner on the track team of 1907-08, has sent his subscription to the University Missourian from 916 West Olive avenue, Redlands, Cal.

F. H. Barbee, principal of the Nevada, Mo., high school, writes: "I am glad to assist in interesting students in Columbia. I trust the Department of Journalism may have a successful year."

I. I. Cammack, principal of the Central High School, Kansas City, writes: "We are very much pleased at the prospect of our State University having an up-to-date Department of Journalism."

"We are always interested in Ridgeway in anything pertaining to the University of Missouri, and our great desire is that it may continue to grow and prosper in the future as it has in the past," writes E. M. Brooks, superintendent of the Ridgeway, Mo., schools. "We shall be pleased to render any assistance in our power. Special regards for the new Department of Journalism."

TOLD ACROSS THE BREAKFAST TABLE

"If Bryan is elected he ought to have a warm spot in his heart for the University of Missouri," began the Art student.

"Why?" asked the solicitor for the Oven.

"Didn't you see the results of the straw vote?" the art student demanded. "Missouri led the way for him. Mark my words, before election day those figures will be referred to more than once."

To prevent a political argument the junior "Medic" hastened to remark: "The freshmen at Rolla seem to prefer wearing the green caps to staying out in the woods all night."

Seeing the look of wonder on the freshman's face, he went on:

"The 'soph's' chased them out into the woods and kept 'em there until they promised to be good—which meant wearing caps."

"They used barrel staves on the Freshies instead of paddles," insinuated the red-headed "soph" with the wart on his nose.

"I suppose the Freshmen did their best to stave off defeat," the wag hinted, but threatening looks made him stop.

"My aunt's coming here next week, fellows; what ought I do?" the football man asked.

"Have her shipped here on the 'Katy,'" absent-mindedly suggested the man who reads the Missourian, reaching for the butter. "Columbia merchants are all planning to do most of their shipping over that route."

"How would Field Hall sound instead of Academic Hall?" the art student asked, after a pause.

"Better get the signals straight," suggested the "Soph."

"I'm talking sense," the first speaker went on. "The English give their college buildings names in honor of great men of England. It's a pretty custom and there is room for it here. Field Hall after Eugene Field, of course, and—"

"Sure thing," the "Soph" added, "and the Engineering building after St. Patrick."

THAT SORT OF THING

MRS. JACK GARDNER, at a luncheon in Boston, complained of the customs laws.

"They are so severe," she said; "so complex and confusing that, with the best will in the world, one gets tangled up in them—one innocently excites suspicion."

Mrs. Gardner smiled. "Through pure forgetfulness," she said, "many an innocent person seems guilty of smuggling, when quite as innocent really as Mrs. Bromfield Corey of Beacon street."

"Mrs. Corey, you know, was shopping one day, and after making a purchase at a certain counter, she absently walked off with an umbrella. But the umbrella's owner, a red-haired woman, soon overtook her, and rather tartly got her property back."

"As Mrs. Corey, blushing and ashamed, walked on, she remembered that they were almost without umbrellas at home. The weather had an unsettled look, and then and there she bought four umbrellas—one for herself and three for the children. And she told the salesman she would carry them home with her, since it looked like rain."

"Mrs. Corey, riding home in an electric car with the umbrellas beside her, happened to look up from her evening paper and found the eyes of the red-haired woman of the lace counter fixed upon her."

"I see you've had a successful afternoon," said the red-haired woman, sternly.

Mother (viciously scrubbing her small boy's face with soap and water): Johnny, didn't I tell you never to blacken your face with burnt cork again? Here I have been scrubbing half an hour and it won't come off.

Boy (between gulps): I—uch—ain't your little boy—uch! I see Mose, de colored lady's boy.

A PRAYER

THE day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.—Amen.—R. L. Stevenson.

Manners Also.

'Tis not good enough your counsel still be true;
Blat truths more mischief than nice falsehood do;
Men must be taught, as if you taught them a not,
And this unknown proposed as things forgo
Without good breeding truth is disapproved;
That or—'s superior sense beloved.
—POPE.

VIEWPOINTS

(The University Missourian invites contributions, not to exceed 200 words, on matters of University interest. The name of the writer should accompany such letters, but will not be printed unless desired. The University Missourian does not express approval or disapproval of these communications by printing them.)

Keep Off the Grass!

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
One of the best traditions ever instituted in Missouri University was that which forbade the making of paths across the Quad. For a while it was carefully observed and zealously enforced by means of paddles in the hands of the Engineers. Of late, however, it has been more and more violated and the time may come when it will again be necessary for the Sons of Saint Patrick to seek their paddles and undertake their ancient duties. There is a certain class of people, however, whom even the Engineers can't paddle. It is needless to be more specific, but it seems a decent regard for the beauties of one of the most attractive campuses in the United States should induce these thoughtless ones to undergo the trouble of a few more steps around the corners.
OLD STUDENT.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
Few, if any, of us wish that it were possible for Bryan and Taft both to be elected; that is few of us wish it for their sakes, but when we look at the photographs of their two charming daughters and think what the election of their fathers would bring to either of them we wish that the two candidates would fix up some sort of an arrangement whereby regardless of who wins both daughters would become Whitehouse belles. There was a chance for real display of statesmanship; if either candidate had put a plank in his platform which solved that problem, his success would have been practically assured.
R.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
Every night at just about supper time the electric lights begin growing dim. Sometimes they get so weak that it is impossible to read by the light which they give, and he who attempts to study does so at the peril of his eyes. Engineers try to explain it on account of transformers, odometers, alternating currents, but the fact remains that the light is so bum that we can hardly study and under the new grading system he who does not study is lost.
L.

To the Editor of the University Missourian:
Secretary Wilson of the Y. M. C. A. is bewailing the fact that the students will not purchase the lecture course tickets, and cannot understand why the students are turning down such a good lecture course. Does Mr. Wilson forget that this is presidential election year? What's the use of spending money for lectures, when the best speakers that the country affords, come to, our very doors, and invite us to come out and hear them free of charge?
P.

SOCIETY

A JOINT meeting of the Tuesday and Fortnightly Clubs was held at Read Hall yesterday afternoon and proved of unusual interest. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, former president of the Fortnightly Club, Mrs. Rosa R. Ingels, president of the Tuesday Club, and Miss Wadsworth, of Stephens College, who were delegates from Columbia to the national meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Boston recently, gave reports.

The returned delegates went into minute details. Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis, who was the founder of the Tuesday Club here, was elected president of the General Federation.

The marriage of Mr. C. C. Bowling, of Columbia, and Miss Abigail Poor, of Kansas City, took place last night in Kansas City. The bride's father formerly was the proprietor of the Powers Hotel of this city, and moved to Kansas City two years ago to take charge of the Brunswick Hotel there. The bridegroom is a graduate of the University and a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. They will reside in Columbia.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity will give a dance at its chapter house tomorrow night.

A HAIRBREADTH

THIS in the twink of an eye
That all our safety lies,
Of danger—whatsoever the shape—
The nearness naught implies:
This side is life; that side, a breath
Of deviation, instant death.
'Tis in the present I am free
The mental die to cast;
The future yet of mastery
Is palsied as the past;
Between, the breathless balance still
Awaits the hesitating will.
—JOHN B. TABB

Subscription to the UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN is \$2 for the school term, \$1.25 a semester—invariably in advance. Subscribe now.

DEAN OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT,
AUTHOR AND FORMER JUDGE

JOHN D. LAWSON.

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, professor of common and international law and dean of the Law Department of the University of Missouri, was born at Hamilton, Canada, in 1852. He received the degree of LL. B. from Osgoode Hall in 1875, and the degree of B. C. L. from Trinity College the same year. After graduation he went to St. Louis and first worked on the Central Law Journal. In 1877 he became a member of the firm of Thompson and Lawson, attorneys. After the firm was dissolved in 1880, Prof. Lawson spent five years writing and publishing law books. From 1885 to 1890 he was judge of the civil court of New Jersey and wrote "Rights, Remedies and Practice."

In 1891, while spending a vacation in England, he was offered a professorship in the University of Missouri, which he accepted. He has been dean of the Department of Law since 1903. He received two medals and a diploma at the St. Louis World's Fair.

A writer in the Kansas City Post says: "In personal appearance you might take him for a banker or a merchant, and when you talk with him you forget entirely that you are conversing with one of the most learned men in the world in so far as technical law is concerned. Judge Lawson is one of the most popular men who was ever called to fill a chair in any university in the country. Every lawyer in the State who went to school to the learned jurist says that he is the most lovable of all men. Never a student showed an inclination to get something out of the law book, but that he found the judge right there to help him—even if he had to lose lots of sleep to do it."

Professor Lawson will deliver a course of lectures on the libel laws in the School of Journalism during the second semester.

HERE IS CURE FOR INSOMNIA

COLD feet are often a cause of sleeplessness. Never go to bed until the feet are well warmed, and if they become cold after you are in bed rise and try the tip-toe exercises to promote circulation in the toes, then put on warm woolen bed-socks and keep a hot water bottle at the foot of the bed.

If sleep is impossible try a warm mustard foot-bath, putting one heaping tablespoonful of mustard to each gallon of water. Have the temperature of the water about 105 degrees, and soak the feet and legs in this for ten or fifteen minutes; carefully dry them and put on warm wool bed-socks. This will help to draw the blood away from the overcharged brain and will produce a quieting effect.

To many people a warm tub bath taken at bedtime will insure a good night's sleep, while to others its effects are the reverse; at all events it is a thing to be tried.

When the feet and rest of the body are comfortably warm a cold compress placed on the forehead of a sleepless person will many times prove very successful in producing a quiet sleep. This cools the head, driving away any excess of blood from the brain and so preventing the long-continued brain activity, which so often causes sleeplessness.

IT IS almost as bad to go to bed hungry as it is to eat too hearty a meal. Something light and easily digested as well as satisfying may be taken at bedtime. A glass of warm milk, a cupful of hot malted milk or some cocoa may be chosen, and if one wakes up hungry in the middle of the night, and cannot go to sleep again, one of these drinks will often be found most beneficial. They not only satisfy hunger, but their heat will warm up the stomach and help to draw the blood away from the brain, thus making sleep possible.

THE time-honored method of producing sleep by counting an imaginary flock of sheep as they jump over a fence is really helpful to some people, simply because it is a means of diverting an anxious mind. I have found the following manner of counting of much more benefit, however; it needs close attention, and other trains of thought cannot be carried on at the same time. Count slowly up to twenty in this way: One, two; one, two, three; one, two, three, four, etc.

WATER DOES RUN UP HILL

IT WOULD be a legitimate answer to this question, perhaps, to cite the flow of water through a siphon, its capillary action as in a lampwick, or its upward course when drunk by an animal. The inquiry should be made more explicit. Can a river, in its natural channel, open to the air, run up hill? Impossible as this seems, it is an established fact. In truth, every river flowing toward the Equator for a sufficient distance runs up hill.

The mouth of the Mississippi is three miles higher than its source. That is, Minnesota, where the Mississippi rises, is three miles nearer the center of the earth than is the Gulf of Mexico. In the reason for this difference in level will be found the explanation of the rivers up hill flow.

As any schoolboy will tell us, the earth is a ball flattened at the Poles. This flattening, while comparatively insignificant, is still sufficient to make the polar diameter twenty-eight miles shorter than the equatorial diameter. In other words, the North and the South Pole are fourteen miles nearer the earth's center than is the Equator.

Now, the distance from the North Pole to the Equator, measured along the earth's surface, is six thousand miles; and the distance from the source to the mouth of the Mississippi is about fifteen hundred miles, or one-fourth of six thousand. If, therefore, there is a difference in level of fourteen miles between the North Pole and the Equator, there will be a difference in level between the source of the Mississippi and its mouth of one-fourth of the fourteen miles, or three and one-half miles.

But the territory watered by the Mississippi has been elevated somewhat by the action of volcanic or similar forces, and the actual excess in height of the river's mouth is reduced to three miles.

How is it possible for the river thus to run up hill?

When, long ago, the sun had thrown the earth from its surface like a drop of water from a swiftly turning wheel, our globe became a huge ball of molten rock, itself swiftly revolving in space. As it gradually cooled, it shrank; and by shrinking its velocity increased, just as a boy's finger revolves more rapidly as the string winds about the finger.

When the centrifugal force had so increased as to exceed the gravitation, huge mass shot off from the earth's Equator and became the moon.